## Washington Sentinel.

BEVERLEY TUCKER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

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#### JAMES BUCHANAN'S ELECTION DE-MANDED BY THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Never since the formation of our confederacy have we so much needed at the helm of State a wise and patriotic statesman. Indeed it is, in our opinion, the most critical period which our country has reached. The struggles of the revolution were but the struggles for her inde pendence. Her subsequent war, with the same great power, was waged to maintain her rights and dignity as a great nation. Later than this, was her conflict with Mexico, in which the latter was the silly aggressor, and for which aggression she received a just and merited chastisement. How insignificant are all these struggles, in which a united people participated, to the dark and portentous cloud that threatens the distraction and division of that people. Nay more, the very question so important to mankind, of the practicability of republican institutions is to be solved now and forever; for who will doubt, that the hold once loosened, which the American Government has taken upon all the Governments of Christendom. will in all time to come, deter and frighten them from the imitation of our own theory of Govern-

The eyes of the whole world are fixed upon us with an intensity of interest. The strong governments are looking hopefully to the matters little whether the attack be upon the failure of our mission, while the oppressed and character and motives, or upon the person. down-trodden watch with painful solicitude the vindication of the great principle of a republican government. To the former our success beastly and disgusting. They are both without is a fatal element in their own duration;—to apology or palliation. The one may be the from their present thraldom.

Should not, then, every consideration of national pride and self-love, impel us no longer to close our eyes or seem indifferent, to the frightful abyss upon which we stand? Is it an which has ever stood up nobly for the Constioverweening confidence in our institutions that tution and the Rights of the States, made a causes this insensibility? Let us invoke the indulgence of only so much as may be necessary to preserve them. Is it an under estimate of the strength, vigor, power, pertinacity and sin, of their home enemy? Let us not delude ourselves, but stare fully in the face, and measure well the extent of the danger. As the rock may be worn away by the constant dripping of the water, so may our institutions be obliterated by the constant encroachments of the most wicked and unscrupulous enemy that ever threatened the welfare of a nation. Have these encroachments not been every Democratic heart in Virginia which beats constant?-nay, have they even been gradual! What startling truths do not the past three years disclose? What we were disposed to ballot for James Buchanan; and that, to the estimate as the insignificant and impotent influence of Virginia's example and the respect forces of Abolitionism, have been so increased in which she is held by the Democracy of the as to give them full sway in the popular branch of our National Legislature, while in the Senate of the United States nearly one-fourth of the whole body are the open enemies of the and that cherished and distinguished son of Constitution and the Union! At the present writing a numerously attended National Convention is being held in Philadelphia to determine the grave proposition as to whether one ference. In four successive conventions has section of the Union shall participate equally in the common property of that Union. To dispute, even in words, this rightful claim to Baltimore Convention of 1844, when she cast equality, is an indignity and an insult. To her vote as a unit for him, doubtless as a maniattempt to enforce it is revolutionary! And who are the champions spoken of to lead the van of this host of traitors, and, if successful, are to apply the treason? N. P. Banks-already promoted to the high position of presid- recollection, doubtless, of the distinguished ing officer of the House of Representatives for his iniquitous opinions. John McLean, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United his late letter, should impeach him as such. the nomination of the party in that year. John Charles Fremont, whose daring adven- That she voted again for Mr. Buchanan, in tures as a pioneer, and the late expression of tinued to do so for thirty-four ballots, until his views upon the slavery question, have commended him as eminently fitted for the Chief is a fact as familiar as household words to her Magistracy of the United States! Those are the Democracy. It would be strange indeed if the men who are spoken of as the rivals of JANES | heart of every true member of the Virginia BUCHANAN for the first office in the gift of the American people! Under these circumstances who so qualified, in all respects, to bear our for this distinguished statesmen. standard in success and triumph over the speculating vandals who thirst for the impious desecration of the Constitution of our country? JAMES BUCHANAN, the well tried and faithful

tions conferred upon him, has never forgotten the

sad condition of things that induces us to say that the best interests of the country demand

The wicked pertinacity of the Abolitionists have caused civil strife and bloodshed in one of our, otherwise, most favored Territories-in California murder and rapine are the order of the day, and the laws of the country, failing in their beneficent effect to correct this violence, are substituted for the self-constituted tribunal of the people-scarcely a mail but brings the sad intelligence of Indian depredations upon the citizens upon our frontiers-and public confidence and commercial stability too much shaken by the uncertain and vascillating course Mr. Buchanan, Place him in the Chair of of Mr. Buchanan, by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of State, by an overwhelming majority, as we hope to do, and all these evils will find their a surcease of crimination and recrimination at home, will be the results that will surely flow from this salutary change in the administration of the affairs of our country.

## FREEDOM OF DEBATE.

A story is going the rounds of Northern papers to the effect, that Southern members have combined to put down discussion on the Brooks matter, and some of them instance the case of a "lame member from Indiana," who is rehearsing to all who will listen, a speech Southerner, to whom he read it, told him he must not deliver that speech, and straightway editors go off in hifalutins about freedom of decency and decorum or not, but they object Pennsylvania on account of his veto of the to opposition to any speech.

How much better would it be for our Northern people, to say that they themselves will put down their infamous speeches and firebrands, they will hold their representatives accountable for a proper behavior in Congress, and a true regard to the rules of debate; and this being done, they might then with a good grace speak of upholding the freedom of debate. A parallel to their present conduct would be this: a Northern man spits in the face of a Southerner, and gets knocked-down for it; they are furious at the Southern man for a breach of the peace, but find no fault with him who broke the peace in giving the provocation. Now the offence of Mr. Sumner as neither less clear, nor less disorderly, nor ess provocative than the other; and yet the meetings at the North have justified the ofence-an offence to which, individually, none of them would have submitted.

We subjoin extracts on this subject from other papers :

"Good Sense .- The Livingston Republican discusses the Sumner outrage, with full appreciation of the fact that there is such a thing as ruffianism of the tongue, as well as ruffianism of the bludgeon, the bowie-knife, and revolver. and with great good sense remarks:

"When men cease to remember, that as the representatives of the people of one portion of ne Union, they possess no pre-eminence over those of any other portion, and when they for get the rights of others, and run riot in passion and local prejudice, conceding nothing to counter prejudices and interests, they fall from that high and sacred position of representative that should protect the man. They then viogive dignity when not perverted or abused. Either will arouse the worst passions of the ardly and injurious, the latter is the most gusting consequences."

"WORDS OF SOBERNESS AND TRUTH.-In the Connecticut House of Representatives, Mr. C. R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, one of the most distinguished men of that State, and a family speech upon the Sumner affair, in which he lashed the fanaticism of his section with a bold and unsparing hand. In the same debate, Mr. Chapman, of Hartford, said: 'A physical assault is against all law; but there may be other assaults besides those of force, which are quite as hard to bear. There may be an assault by the tongue, as well as by the hand; the effects of a blow may pass with it. But a wound

# All Honor to the Virginia Delegation.

It must be a source of lively gratification to with the pulsations of an honest State pride, to know, that the vote of our Commonwealth in the Cincinnati Convention was cast on every whole Union, are attributable more than to any other one cause, the nomination of that veteporter of the constitutional rights of the South Pennsylvania.

This support of James Buchanan as her first choice at Cincinnati was not the first occasion on which Virginia manifested this preshe cast her entire vote in his favor. Her confiding preference for Mr. Buchanan commenced to be exhibited in this manner as early as the festation of the appreciation in which she held his early and efficient advocacy of the annexation of Texas.

Again, in the Baltimore Convention of 1848, she cast her entire vote for Buchanan, in success with which he had administered the Department of State under Mr. Polk's administration, and of the contrast which his conduct presented to that of Mr. Van Buren in the States, whose very sentiments, as expressed in canvass of 1844, after both had failed to receive

Democracy should not now throb with pride s

It is also a cause of felicitation among her Democracy that Virginia was largely instrumental in procuring the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency, casting her entire vote in his favor on both of the bal-American statesman, who, in all the high posi- lots that were taken for that nomination.

All honor to the Virginia delegation for the dignity of his country abroad, or the guarantees of the Constitution at home. It is this

Mr. Buchanan and his Revilers.

Some of the Know-nothing press have already begun their work of detraction by reviv-ing certain charges against Mr. Buchanan, which were strongly urged against him in the days of General Jackson. As they were con-temptuously despised by that old hero, so will they be treated by the Democracy of the pre-

Buchanan in 1819, more than thirty-six years ago, introduced resolutions into a county Contion requesting the members of Congress from that district to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which might be erect ed by Congress. This charge was recently renewed in the House of Representatives and has had an extensive circulation in the Knowof the present Administration upon our foreign nothing papers of the South. We give to our policy-all unite in demanding the election of readers the reply made to it upon the authority Pennsylvania, when the charge was made a few days since in Congress by Mr. Fuller. Mr. Jones said: "The declaration that James Bucorrection. Peace and good will abroad, and chanan was the Chairman of the Committee which framed those resolutions is unfounde and untrue. I undertake here in my place to say to the House and to the country that Mr. say to the House and to the country Buchanan did not report the resolutions referred to; that he was not the Chairman of the Committee by which they were reported, and that he never saw them until they appear-

ed in print. So much for charge number one. Another current charge is that Mr. Buchana 1815, near forty-one years ago, he made a speech awfully abusive of the Democracy. Our eply is, that Mr. Buchanan was the personal and political friend of Mr. Monroe; he was the warm supporter of General Jackson when de-John Quincy Adams; he supported General Jackson both times that he was to the Presidency; he was second only to John Forsyth in the zeal and ability with which he sustained General Jackson throughout the whole of his administration, notwithstanding the bitter warfare waged against him Bank Bill and removal of the Deposites; he acted as Minister to Russia by the appointment of General Jackson; he was the warm supporter of Mr. Polk, and by his influence gave he vote of Pennsylvania to Young Hickory. was Mr. Polk's Secretary of State and chie adviser. He was the ardent friend of the annexation of Texas. He has been for the last three years our Minister to England under the appointment of General Pierce. In a word he has been the zealous supporter of every Demo cratic administration since his first entrance into Congress in 1821, and has had the confi dence of every Democratic President during that time. He has occupied high official pos tion under every Democratic administration from General Jackson down to this day with he single exception of Mr. Van Buren's. With the endorsement of such men the Democracy of the country will risk him. Think of Andre Jackson, James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce appointing to high office a rank Federalist. hink of the Democracy of the whole Union nominating a vile Federalist for the Presidency. Oh Know-nothingism—shut up your lanterns!
[Nashville Advertiser.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Vir-

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting vas held at Martinsburg, Virginia, on the 9th instant, to ratify the nominations of Buchanan

"Hon. C. J. Faulkner, the representative in Congress from this district, who had that morning returned from Cincinnati, being present, was requested to address the meeting, which upon which he touched. He gave a somewhat banking. etailed account of the proceedings of the Vir-Mr. Buchanan. Harmony and good feeling early and uniform support given by this country to Mr. Buchanan, and proceeded to argue that here were reasons which fully justified the selecon of Mr. Buchanan, without the slightest im-lication, or a want of confidence in Mr. Pierce. Ie spoke of the past public career of Mr. Buchanan in Congress, also whilst Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, and in the discharge of his diplomatic functions at the courts of Russia and England, and argued from his acts and speeches his claims to the character of a statesman, and the soundness of his opinions upon all those questions of constitutional law in which the South felt so deep an interest. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That the Democrats of Berkeley county hail with unmingled satisfaction the omination of James Buchanan as our nomiee for the office of Chief Magistrate of this country, and we pledge to that great and illustrious statesman our warm, cordial, and en-

thusiastic support. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for the office of Vice President of the United States, meets our hearty approbation, and we pledge to him an equally firm and united support.

BUCHANAN PYRAMID. OHIO, IOWA. MAINE. GEORGIA, TE-XAS FLORIDA INDIANA ILLINOIS, VIRGINIA, ALABAMA, MICHIGAN NEWYORK ARKANSAS DELAWARE, MARYLAND, WISCONSIN, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, NEW JERSEY, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, RHODEISLAND PENNSYLNANIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OUTHCAROLIN ORTHCAROLIN

THE BLACK PYRAMID. MASSACHUSETTS,

VERMONT. 000000000

From the W hington Union. THE WAGES OF LABOR-MR. BUCH-ANAN'S VIEW AN OLD CALUMNY EXPOSED.

In the memorable presidential canvass of 1840, one of the charges against the Democratic party by which the people were deceived into the support of the Whig nominations was the false allegation, that in advocating the independent-treasury system the Democrats favored the reduction of the wages of the laboring man to "ten cents a day." This, together with other misrepresentations equally unfounded, succeeded for the time being in effecting the overthrow of the Democracy. Within less than a year after that result, the people discovered the impositions which had been practised on them, and there is now not to be found on the statute-books one measure of general interest which was enacted by the Congress which was elected during the same temporary delusion in the popular mind which caused the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Experience has so fully vindicated the wisdom of the independent-treasury system, that it has become the settled policy of the Government, and no man of any party is insane enough to propose to disturb it. But which our laws afford to the domestic manufacwhilst all men of all parties freely acquiesce in turer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive the independent-treasury policy, there are some who indulge the illusory idea, that because the people were cheated in 1840 by the false clamor about low wages they can be cheated again in and are compelled to sell at the real prices of 1856 in the same way. As it was on a palpa- other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real ble misrepresentation of a speech of Mr. Buchanan in support of the independent treasury you cover our country with blessings and bene fits. I wish to Heaven I could speak in a law that the charge as to the reduction of voice loud enough to be heard throughout New he is the Democratic candidate for the presidency, the same charge may be revived and pressed with equal success. So far from obpressed with equal success. So far from objecting to the renewal of this calumny, we are system and would enable them to apply the rather disposed to thank the State Gazette, of New Jersey, and other kindred journals, for the opportunity which they afford us of vindicating Mr. Buchanan's claims to wise statesmanship in the support of that measure which has become part of the settled policy of the position: Government.

The "ten cent" charge had its origin in this wise: On the 22d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech in the Senate in favor by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, against it. In that speech Mr. Buchanan discussed the measure in its practical bearing upon the manufacturing interest and upon the currency. He summed up the leading objects of the independent treasury as follows:

"Our chief objects in adopting the indepen dent treasury, are to disconnect the government from all banks, to secure the people's money from the wreck of the banking system, and to have it always ready to promote the prosperity of the country in peace and defend it in war. Incidentally, however, it will do some good in checking the extravagant spirit of speculation,

which is the bane of the country. "In the first place, by requiring specie in all eccipts and expenditures of the government ou will create an additional demand for gold and Breckinridge. The Martinsburg Republi- and silver to the amount of five millions of dollars per annum, according to the estimate of the President. A large portion of this sum will be drawn from the banks, and this will compel them to keep more specie in their vaults in proportion to their circulation and de-posites, and to bank less. This, so far as it the denomination of bank notes, first to ten he proceeded to do, occupying upwards of an may go, will strike at the root of the existing and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall hour in the delivery of his remarks. We can evil. I fear, however, that it will prove to be only furnish a brief reference to the topics but a very inadequate restraint upon excessive I know that the existence of banks and the cir-

ginia delegation to the Democratic Conven- degree, diminish our imports, especially after abolished, even if this were desirable. To retion, and of the proceedings of that convention June, 1842. I most heartily concur with the until it resulted in the unanimous nomination senator in desiring this result. What is the condition of the importing business at the prein the highest degree characterized the acts of that body. He paid a merited compliment to hands of British agents, who sell all the manthe fidelity exhibited by President Pierce in maintaining the true principles of the Constitution, and the rights of the South—adverted to the [to glut our markets. According to our existing laws, they receive a credit from the government to the amount of its duties. They sell the selection of the present nominee did not im- the goods for cash; and the credit becomes so ply any disapprobation of, or want of confidence | much capital in their hands to enable them to our present patriotic Chief Magistrate. make fresh importations. The independent treasury bill requires that all duties shall be paid in gold and silver; and after June, 1842, the compromise law will take away the credits altogether. We shall then have a system of cash duties in operation, which will contribute much to reduce the amount of our importations and to encourage domestic manufactures.

"In the third place, this bill will make the banking interest the greatest economists in the country, so far as the government is concerned Their nerves of self-interest will be touched in favor of economy, and this will induce them to unite with the people in reducing the revenue and expenditures of the government to the lowest standard consistently with the public

Mr. Buchanan regarded the United States Bank as the antagonist proposition, and on that subject he spoke as follows:

"The Senator ridiculed the idea that the establishment of a new bank of the United States could prove dangerous to civil liberty. Such a bank, with a capital of from fifty to a pansions and contractions, when prices should natural alliance between wealth and power. Mr. Randolph once said, 'Male and female created he them.' Combine the moneyed aristocracy of the country, through the agency of their united power would create an influence which it would be almost impossible for the people to withstand. We should never again see these powers in hostile array against each other. In the days of General Jackson we tive, combined with all the wealth of the country, he would be the most arrant blockhead in the world, if he were not able to re-elect himself and to nominate his successor. All the forms of the Constitution might still remain. The people might still be deluded with the idea that they elected their President; but the animating spirit of our free institutions would be gone forever. A secret, but all-pervading, moneyed influence would sap the foundations

of liberty and render it an empty name.

"The immense power of such an institution was manifested in the tremendous efforts which it made against General Jackson. Had he not enjoyed more personal popularity in this country than any man who ever lived, these efforts would have proved irresistible. As it was, the conflict was of the most portentous character, and shook the Union to its centre, Indeed, the bank, at one time, would, in all human probability, have gained the victory, had the election of President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have witnessed the appalling spectacle of the triumph of the bank over the rights and liberties of the people. The constitution of the country and

the democratic party would then have been

In regard to the influence of prices as resulting from an inflated paper currency on the manufacturing interest, Mr. Buchanan made

these remarks; "Sir, I solemnly believe that if we could but reduce this inflated paper bubble to anything like reasonable dimensions, New England would become the most prosperous manufacturing country that the sun ever shone upon. y cannot we manufacture goods, and especi ally cotton goods, which will go into successfu competition with British' manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the industry? Have we not the machinery? And, above all, are not our skill, energy, and enterprise proverbial throughout the world? Land is also cheaper here than in any other country on the face of the earth. We possess every advantage which Providence can bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton; but they are all counteracted by the folly of man. The raw material costs less than it does the English, because this is an article the price of which depends upon foreign markets, and is not regulated by our own inflated currency. We, therefore, save the freight of the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the manufactured article on its return here. What is the reason that, with all these possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency standard of prices throughout the world, and wages was made, it is supposed that now, when England; because if the attention of the manfacturers could once be directed to the subject their own intelligence and native sagacity would teach them how injuriously they are roper corrective."

> In answer to Mr. Clay's allegation, that the object of the friends of the independent treasury to establish an exclusive metallic currency, Mr. Buchanan stated the following to be his

"But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay]

eaves no stone unturned. He says that th friends of the independent treasury desire to establish an exclusive metallic currency as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union, of the independent-treasury bill, in reply to one and, also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price Now, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, metallic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced i number, and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for imited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the community as the ordinary course of their business migh render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and professional men tempted. by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods, to abandon their own proper and use ful and respectable spheres, and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could, radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits a to prevent future suspensions of specie pay ments; and, without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter which should again suspend. Establish these or similar reforms and give us a real specie then be the friend, not the enemy, of banks. this bill will, in some the habits of our people that they cannot be form, and not to destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be de-sired. But this I shall say: If experience should prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks would afford, without, at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses the present banks have hitherto entailed upon the country, then I should consider it the lesser evil to abolish them altogether. If the State

> decide on such an alternative.' Mr. Clay had charged that the friends of the independent treasury desired to reduce the wages of laboring men. As this is the charge which it is now sought to revive, we invite special attention to Mr. Buchanan's reply. It was as follows:

"We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the house. It is something new under the sun to hear the senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul I respect the laboring man Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do hundred millions of dollars, with branches in them wrong! Of all the countries on the every State of the Union, directing, by its ex- earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature rise and when they should fall, would be a of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is con most tremendous instrument of irresponsible stanty revolving and producing such mutations power. It would be a machine much more formidable than this Government, even if the Administration were as corrupt as the fancy of often takes to itself wings and flies away. A some gentlemen has painted it. There is a large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endure so long. must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread whose grand-fathers were men of fortune. The regular a National Bank, with the Administration, and process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all therefore, a common interest, as it is our comwitnessed the exception, and the rule. Give mon duty, to protect the rights of the laboring any President such a bank as I have described, and we shall hereafter have a most peaceful succession. With all the power of the Execument many and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should neet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society.
What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform, reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that although he nominally earns as much or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods existed among the laboring classes. But the expan-sion at length reaches the exploding point, and

what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private en-terprises of different kinds are abandoned; and, whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsis-

The reader will be surprised when we state that whatever of foundation there is for the "ten cent" charge is embraced in the extracts which we have made from Mr. Buchanan's speech. Throughout the whole of it there is no sentence or word which gives even plausibility to the charge. From beginning to end the speech abounds in sound, statesmanlike sentiments, which have been fully illustrated by the experience of the last sixteen years. Our chief purpose in making such liberal quotations is to vindicate the wisdom and firmness and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan. We desired to show how nobly he sustained General Jackson in his struggle with the United States Bank-how faithfully and ably he maintained the Democratic position on the independent treasury system-how clearly he comprehended and how forcibly he presented the merits of that system-and how clearly and earnestly he advocated the interests of the laboring man. It is, indeed, strange that the charge of a wish to reduce the wages of laboring men should be based on anything in this speech. But it must be recollected that it was during the remarkable canvass of 1840 that this charge obtained currency. In the then condition of the popular mind, nothing was so absurd or preposterous as not to be acceptable to the depraved taste of the times. This remark is fully illustrated by the manner in which Mr. Buchanan's speech was perverted, and a charge deduced from it which was in direct contradiction of the speech itself.

Amongst others who undertook to answer Mr. Buchanan's speech was the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts-he that was usually known as "honest John Davis." He assumed in his argument, directly in the teeth of the and great care and vigilance are requisite to fact, that Mr. Buchanan had advocated the independent treasury on the ground that it would establish an exclusive metallic currency. Starting with this erroneous assumption, he argued erty shall, like the Saviour of men, be aroused to show that it would bring down the wages of labor to the standard of prices in countries where the currency is exclusively metallic. To this speech when published, there was an that the turbulent elements will sink quietly to appendix, in which he introduced a table showing that in some of the exclusive metallic countries of Europe laborers only received ten cents a day. Putting the speech and the appendix with the office. He was, too, clearly designed together, the hint was taken, and a clamor raised that the Democrats were in favor of reducing the wages of labor to ten cents a day. In a subsequent speech, made on the 3d of

March, 1840, Mr. Buchanan denounced the of his high personal character, his eminent abilities, his large experience, and above all, charge against him in the strongest language, his conceded statesmanship. The interests of saying: "Self-respect, as well as the respect which I we to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed im- with Mr. Buchanan about five years in the

the senator and apply the epithet which he

himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagitious' misrepresentation

Mr. Buchanan repeated his real position as laid down in his original speech, as follows: "In my remarks I stated distinctly what legislation would, I thought, be required to accomplish this purpose. In the first place, I observed that the banks ought to be compelled to keep in their vaults a certain fair proportion of specie compared with their circulation and deposites; or, in other words, a certain proportion of immediate specie means to meet their immediate responsibilities. 2d. That the foundation of a specie basis for our paper cur-rency should be laid by prohibiting the circulation of bank notes, at the first under the denomination of ten, and afterwards under that of twenty dollars. 3d. That the amount of bank dividends should be limited. 4th. And, above all, that, upon the occurrence of another suspension, the doors of the banks should be sed at once, and their affairs placed in the Legislatures shall now do their duty, I do not hands of commissioners. A certainty that such must be the inevitable effect of another believe that it will ever become necessary to suspension would do more to prevent it than any other cause. To reform, and not to destroy, was my avowed motto. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable.

"Such a reform in the banking system as have indicated would benefit every class of society; but, above all others, the man who makes his living by the sweat of his brow. The object at which I aimed by these reforms was not a pure metallic currency, but a currency of a mixed character; the paper portion of it always convertible into gold and silver, and subject to as little fluctuation in amount as the regular business of the country would admit. Of all reforms, this is what the mechanic and the laboring man ought most to desire. It would produce steady prices and steady employment, and, under its influence, the country would march steadily on in its career of prosperity without suffering from the ruinous expansions and contractions and explo-sions which we have endured during the last twenty years. What is most essential to the prosperity of the mechanic and laboring man? Constant employment, steady and fair wages, with uniform prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he must purchase, and payment for his labor in a sound currency.

After re-stating further his arguments as presented in his speech of January 22, Mr. Buchanan said, in reference to the reduction of the wages of the laboring men;

"I contended that it would not injure, but

greatly benefit, the laboring men to prevent the riolent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and | TION? by judicious bank reform to place it on a set tled basis. If this were done, what would be the consequence? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did 'in the days of extravatheir object is lawful, go for what they are gant expansion,' which must always under our worth, look again at the naked proposition it gant expansion,' which must always under our present system be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified. by the constant employment, the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessaries and comforts of life, which a more staple currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think to defend themselves "against any invaders not. It is too plain for argument? Mark me, except those sustained by the United States Govsir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic currency, but by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation.' The idea plainly expressed is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as for every other class of society except armed n the speculator, that the business of the country should be placed upon that fixed and permanent foundation which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank-notes should be always convertible into gold and silver.

desire to make political capital out of their pe version; and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotisms. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decid between me and my traducers. The senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the independent-treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the senator from Maryland, [Mr. Merrick.] of the prices of labor in these hardmoney despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degraded condition. The senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highly favored land to be led astray by such representations."

### What the Hards Think-A Poetical

BINGHAMPTON, June 10, 1856. GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 7th, inviting ne to address a meeting to be held in the Park to-morrow evening, to respond to the nomination of James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice President of the United States, reached me yesterday, and approving as I do of the objects of the meeting, and desiring to participate in the proceed-ings, I shall avail myself of your kindness, if I can possibly extricate myself from a previous engagement, which I fear may be controlling. Lest this may prove so, and I be deprived of the pleasure of being with you, I send you this note. I cordially approve of the nomination, and although devotion to private pursuits for the last few years has withdrawn me from political channels, I shall endeavor, while others are contributing of their abundance, to cast in my humble mite to aid in insuring its success. The country, my friends, which we all love, with institutions which we would gladly cher-

ish, demands our best consideration. Its dearest interests are imperiled—its integrity is threatened. Where all should be peace and fraternal regard, we have strife and conflict and blood. The seeds of discord and heresy have been sown broad-cast over our fair and fertile land by the enemies of rational freedom, root out and destroy their fruits. The storm which howls around us, and the waves upon which our bark is tossed will increase in rage and fury, until the slumbering Genius of Lib from her slumbers, and cry "Peace, be still!" The nomination of Mr. Buchanan will inspire the country with hope. Like the bow

which looks out from the storm, its tells us Mr. Buchanan was entitled to the Cincinnati nomination by reason of seniority among all the eminent names suggested in connection by public opinion and expectation, and was fortified by the united voice of his own proud and noble State, which had never been thus honored. He will be acceptable to the Democratic party and to the whole people, because

the country and the feelings and spirit of the people demand the selection of statesmen and not politicians for the high places in Govern ment. It was my good fortune to be associated proper, however, in me, if I were to turn to affairs of Government, and I had good oppor tunity to know of what I write. The career of Mr. Breckinridge, though less extended, has been honorable, brilliant, and commanding. His name is a tower of strength at home, and he is respected as a Democrat of the National School, of fine talents and high

promise, throughout the Union. His nomina-

tion was but just to himself, and alike honor-

able to his State and those who made the sele This ticket will be elected, but not without opposed. It will concentrate in opposition all bad elements which the degenerate spirit of the times has suffered to breed in the hotbed of faction-in the nursery of "false doctrine, heresy and ism." It will summon to its support and unite in one grand and powerful column, not only the entire Democratic strength of the Union, but a large class of citizens who, exempt from the associations of party, desire to see their beloved country occupy her own proud eminence among the nations of the earth; desire to see her great and diversified interests protected; to secure for her people the blessings of honorable peace and exemption from sectional feuds, and, finally, to see the blessings of a Constitutional Union per-

petuated forever.

I have the honor to be sincerely and truly D. S. DICKINSON.

The Traitors in Massachusetts. The Boston Post thus forcibly calls upon the people of Massachusetts to come to their sober senses before they shall have gone too far. It

And now, how shall we characterize the course adopted here in Boston, at Worcester, in other parts of the country, in relation to Kansas? Has not demagogism done enough mischief already in stimulating the rebellious Topeka movement? Patriotic citizen! Look at the card to be seen in the freesoil journals headed "TO THE PUBLIC," calling for aid for Kansas! Look at the inflammatory proceedings at Worcester! Look at the terrile appeals of the press! We have cited a batch at the head of this article. The twenty thousand dollars proposition, which would have led Massachusetts into REVOLUTION, failed in the Legislature; and individual action is supplying the deficiency! The object of the "material aid" is boldly, unblushingly, avowed to be, in this case, to enable the Free State settlers "TO OVERCOME THEIR LAST AND WORST ENEMIES, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT." Madmen! Do you know what you are about? Do you think you can make the intelligent people of this Union believe that the time has come for the Free State men in Kansas to act as the Poles acted or the men of Greece acted. In skort, that the time has come for men out of Kansas to engage in the terrific work of REVOLU-Was ever anything like the madness that rules the hour?

Letting the inflammatory language of the card addressed "To THE PUBLIC" by the Boscontains, and then say whether it can be lawful. The position universally assumed by the Freesoilers is, that the existing authorities of Kansas are invaders of the rights of the set-tlers; and hence the card states that the free State settlers are "numerous and brave enough" ernment—and by patient persistence in their rights to overcome even these their last and worst enemies," provided they can have aid! This cannot be mistaken. This proposition looks directly to WAR against the United

And now fanatics are sending parties of armed men, from many quarters, into Kansas to carry on such a fratricidal war! The Worcester men say they understand the full responsibility they assume. "If we send men to Kansas, we must be ready to follow them if need be," are their words. We appeal to good citizens whether such counsels as these can "And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who